[COMMITTEE PRINT]

DOCUMENTS EXPEDITING PROJECT

SENATE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

DURING THE

EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS

Printed for the use of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
53360 WASHINGTON : 1954

COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

FRANK CARLSON, Kansas, *Chairman*

JAMES H. DUFF, Pennsylvania
WILLIAM E. JENNER, Indiana
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, Kentucky
WILLIAM A. PURTELL, Connecticut
ROBERT W. UPTON, New Hampshire
EDWARD D. CRIPPA, Wyoming

OLIN D. JOHNSTON, South Carolina
MATTHEW M. NEELY, West Virginia
JOHN O. PASTORE, Rhode Island
A. S. MIKE MONRONEY, Oklahoma
PRICE DANIEL, Texas
ALTON LENNON, North Carolina

FRANK A. PASCHAL, *Chief Clerk and Staff Director*

CONTENTS

	Page
Statement of activities	1
Senate bills which became law	3
House bills which became law	4
Bills incorporated into other legislation	8
Bills passed Senate and pending in House	9
Bills reported by committee and pending in Senate	12
Bills not approved by President	12
List of studies and printed documents prepared by the committee staff and submitted in the 83d Congress	14

STATEMENT CONCERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE—83D CONGRESS

During the 83d Congress, 148 Senate bills, 6 Senate resolutions, 2 Senate joint resolutions, 2 Senate concurrent resolutions, and 30 House bills were referred to the committee. Favorable action was taken on 20 Senate bills, 3 Senate resolutions, 1 Senate concurrent resolution, and 26 House bills. Five bills were left on the Senate Calendar without action. Two Senate bills passed the Senate but did not pass the House.

Two thousand and fourteen postmaster nominations and twenty-one executive nominations were referred to the committee. Favorable action was taken by the Senate on 1,852 postmaster nominations and on all executive nominations with the exception of 1. Six postmaster nominations were withdrawn by the President.

The committee held hearings on the following subjects: (1) Uniforms for Government employees; (2) discontinuance of the postal savings system; (3) authorizing films and related material for educational use to be transmitted through the mails at book rates; (4) transmission of firearms in the mails to or from persons having lawful use for them; (5) to repeal certain obsolete laws relating to the postal service; (6) authorizing free postage for members of the Armed Forces in special areas; (7) to extend to Korean veterans similar civil service benefits granted to World War II veterans who lost opportunity for appointment because of induction into the armed services; (8) to provide for an additional Assistant Postmaster General in the Post Office Department; (9) to authorize cash relief for certain employees of the Canal Zone government; (10) to provide for the establishment of a commission known as the Commission on Judicial and Congressional Salaries; (11) to amend the Veterans Preference Act of 1944 with respect to preference accorded in Federal employment to disabled veterans; (12) to prohibit the payment of Government retirement benefits to persons convicted of certain offenses; (13) fringe benefits for Federal employees; (14) to provide for the collection of indebtedness of military and civilian personnel resulting from erroneous payments; (15) to provide for the renewal of and adjustment of compensation under contracts for carrying mail on water routes; (16) to provide for the disposal of paid postal savings certificates; (17) to provide for the transportation and distribution of mails on motor-vehicle routes; (18) to provide for group life insurance for Federal personnel; and (19) to provide for group hospital, medical and personal health service benefits for civilian officers and employees in the Federal Service; in addition to hearings which were held on a number of House-passed bills.

In addition to these hearings, the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee under authorization of Senate Resolution 49, through the cooperation of the Post Office Department, conducted a thorough and far-reaching study of postal operations relative to a more efficient

and economic postal service. Under the resolution an advisory council comprised of industrial, labor, and civic leaders and representative large users of the various mail services, assisted the committee in carrying out the objectives of the study as outlined by Senate Resolution 49, approved on March 6, 1953. The findings of the study were reported in Senate Document 1086.

I have a feeling of great satisfaction that the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee has given thorough and favorable consideration to many major legislative proposals during the 83d Congress in keeping with the President's long-range program and that most of these proposals were enacted into law.

The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee has been able to accomplish these results through the fine cooperation of every member of the committee and the committee staff in conjunction with other Members of the Congress and the executive branch of the Government.

FRANK CARLSON,
Chairman, Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

LEGISLATION APPROVED BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE DURING THE 83D CONGRESS

SENATE BILLS APPROVED BY COMMITTEE WHICH BECAME LAW

Public Law No.	Explanation of provisions	Senate bill No.
54	To extend the time for filing a report by the Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel established by the act of July 16, 1952.	S. 1870
121	Extends to veterans who entered service after June 1950 the same civil-service benefits accorded to World War II veterans who lost opportunity for probational appointment by reason of induction into armed service and provides certain benefits upon appointment in determining basic compensation, seniority rights, and within-grade step increases.	S. 1684
141	To authorize films and related material for educational use to be transmitted through the mails at the rate provided for books which consists wholly of reading matter.	S. 971
220	Creates the Commission on Judicial and Congressional Salaries composed of 18 members and 6 advisory members from the 82d and 83d Congresses and 3 United States justices or judges, to determine and recommend salaries and mileage of justices and judges of the United States courts, Members of Congress, the Vice President and the Speaker of the House.	S. 2417
316	To repeal the act entitled "An act to authorize the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of red cedar shingles."	S. 2348
405	Amends the act to provide for the transportation and distribution of mails on motor-vehicle routes (54 Stat. 756), by removing requirement of finding that adequate railroad facilities are not available.	S. 2773
497	Authorizes the collection of indebtedness of military and civilian personnel resulting from erroneous payments by the United States to such personnel.	S. 2728
572	Relating to the renewal of contracts for the carrying of mail on star routes.	S. 1244
598	To authorize the Civil Service Commission to make available group life insurance for civilian officers and employees in the Federal service. Each employee will be insured for a sum equal to his annual compensation raised to the next higher multiple of $1,000, with maximum of $20,000 in any case. Double indemnity is provided for accidental death and provisions for dismemberment insurance are included. The amount of insurance will be reduced by 2 percent a month after the age 65 (maximum reduction of 75 percent). Sets up an order of precedence for paying the insurance upon death of the insured. Insurance will be automatic unless an employee elects otherwise. Premium cost for the employee will be 25 cents biweekly for each $1,000 of insurance. The Government will contribute an amount not exceed-	S. 3681

SENATE BILLS APPROVED BY COMMITTEE WHICH BECAME LAW—Con.

Public Law No.	Explanation of provisions	Senate bill No.
598	ing one-half the sum withheld from the employee. Provides for termination of the insurance upon an employee's separation from service but permits him to purchase an individual policy at the standard premium rate. Upon retirement with at least 15 years' service or disability, the insurance continues without further cost, but subject to reduction after age 65. Authorizes the Commission to purchase policies from qualified companies to provide insurance benefits. Contains provisions for annual reports, accounting procedures, protection of employees' rights, etc.	
623	To require the Postmaster General to reimburse postmasters of discontinued post offices for equipment owned by the postmaster.	S. 3028
724	Extends to inland water-route contracts for delivery of mail, the same provisions for renewal and adjustment as to compensation as now apply to star-route contracts.	S. 361
730	Purpose of this bill is to plug a loophole in present retirement law, which this bill accomplishes by requiring at least 1 year of creditable civilian service subject to the act during the 2-year period immediately preceding separation.	S. 3627

HOUSE BILLS APPROVED BY COMMITTEE WHICH BECAME LAW

Public Law No.	Explanation of provisions	House bill No.
9	Extends the privilege of free postage on 1st class mail to members of the Armed Forces who as a result of service in Korea are hospitalized outside the continental limits of the United States, and extends the time limit thereon to June 30, 1955.	H. R. 2466
17	Permits the Postmaster General to require from postmasters only such reports as he deems necessary regarding arrival and departure of mails (now reports at regular intervals on exact time of arrivals and departures); strikes out the statutory definition of clerk in charge; and permits him to contract for carriage of mail over a route not established by law but requires him to report to Congress so that such service be confirmed as a post route or it will cease at the end of the next session after the report is made.	H. R. 3062 (S. 1091)
18	Provides that no election by a Member of Congress in lieu of his life annuity shall become effective if he dies within 30 days after the effective date of retirement, and in the event of his death before such 30 days are concluded his death shall be considered death in active service. Effective Jan. 1, 1953.	H. R. 3073
102	Exempts from Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 officers and employees in the executive branch appointed by the President whose basic rate of compensation exceeds the maximum rate in Classification Act of 1949 and certain officers in foreign service. Provides for the payment in lump sums of already accumulated leave of employees only upon: (1) separation of such person from service; (2) death of such person; (3) or transfer of such person to a position	H. R. 4654

HOUSE BILLS APPROVED BY COMMITTEE WHICH BECAME LAW—Con.

Public Law No.	Explanation of provisions	House bill No.
	under a leave system other than the one provided by the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951. If such exempted persons enter military service, they may elect to receive compensation for already accumulated leave or have it remain to their credit until their return.	
140	To provide for an additional Assistant Postmaster General in the Post Office Department.	H. R. 5302 (S. 2004)
147	Provides that employees of the Senate or House of Representatives may be included under the civil-service retirement provisions even though their employment is of a temporary or uncertain duration provided they are appointed at an annual rate of salary.	H. R. 4091
271	Requires disabled veterans taking examinations for Federal employment to make a passing grade in order to be eligible for additional points granted by the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 and grants veterans serving in the Armed Forces between Apr. 28, 1952, and July 1, 1955 (date of determination of war with Japan) 5 additional points to the earned ratings of such examinations if such passing grade is made.	H. R. 6185 (S. 2451)
286	Abolishes all free transmission of official Government mail matter including the legislative and judicial branches and makes all mail subject to regular postage rates which shall be paid from authorized appropriations. Directs the Postmaster General to provide special stamps, permits, and postage meters with respect to postage and fees paid on official Government mail. Provides that this act shall not apply to the free mailing of absentee ballots relating to voting by members of the armed services. Makes numerous technical changes.	H. R. 6281
298	Authorizes the printing and mailing of periodical publications of benevolent or professional societies, educational institutions, State boards, and trade unions at places other than the places fixed as the offices of publications.	H. R. 5379
300	Exempts certain officers retired for disabilities caused by instrumentalities of war (now by explosion of an instrumentality of war) from the limitation now prescribed by law with respect to the combined rate of retired pay and of compensation as civilian employees of the Government which retired officers may receive.	H. R. 5959
395	Regular employees of the Federal Government whose compensation is fixed at a rate per day, per hour, or on a piecework basis may be paid for those days on which they are relieved or prevented from working when their department or establishment is closed by administrative order.	H. R. 7554
410	Repeals the provision of law relating to pay of civilian employees of the Navy Department appointed for duty beyond the continental limits of the United States and in Alaska.	H. R. 2226
411	Directs that censuses of manufactures, mineral industries, and other business be taken in 1955 relating to the year 1954.	H. R. 8487 (S. 3121)

HOUSE BILLS APPROVED BY COMMITTEE WHICH BECAME LAW—Con.

Public Law No.	Explanation of provisions	House bill No.
414	Simplifies the handling of postage on newspapers and periodicals by eliminating the requirement of manually affixing stamps.	H. R. 5913 (S. 2300)
487	Provides for the disposal of paid postal savings certificates after the expiration of 6 years from the date payment thereon has been made as shown by the records of the Post Office Department.	H. R. 7371 (S. 2772)
607	To establish the rate of compensation for the position of General Counsel of the Department of Commerce.	H. R. 8921 (S. 3354)
645	Repeals the requirement of sec. 3921 of the Revised Statutes that postmasters report to the Postmaster General failure to cancel postage stamps (amending U. S. C. 39: 366).	H. R. 7398
646	Authorizes the sale of deficiency or postage-due stamps for philatelic purposes through the Post Office Department.	H. R. 7399
648	Provides that the United States waive all claims for compensation received by public officers and employees in violation of dual compensation laws which have not been reported to the General Accounting Office for collection within 6 years from the last date of any period of dual compensation.	H. R. 5718
747	Makes permanent the increases in regular annuities under the Civil Service Retirement Act which were granted by Public Law 555, 82d Cong. (now limited to time received before Oct. 1, 1952), and extends such increases to additional annuities purchased by voluntary contributions (amending U. S. C. 5: 736 (c)).	H. R. 7785
763	The committee amended this bill by striking out all the language in the bill as passed by the House and inserted in lieu thereof provisions substantially the same as contained in S. 2665 and S. 3681, as both bills passed the Senate, except for technical clarifying amendments. The provisions are as follows: 1. Increases the number of supergrades from 400 to 550; 2. Provides longevity salary step increases for employees in grades 11 thr ugh 15. These longevity steps are in the same amount as the present within-grade promotion steps except that for GS–15, which has within-grade promotion steps of $250 each, the longevity step increase will be $200. No employee in grades GS–11 through GS–15 may count past service for more than 1 longevity step increase under this bill. 3. Authorizes the Commission to use 1 of the within-grade salary steps as the minimum rate for any class of Classification Act jobs in an area whenever it is found a sufficient number of qualified eligibles cannot be secured at the existing minimum rate of grade and that such increase will secure sufficient eligibles. 4. Abolishes the crafts, protective, and custodial schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and provides that such employees under this schedule be transferred to a local prevailing-wage rate system, or the general schedule of the Classification Act.	H. R. 2263

HOUSE BILLS APPROVED BY COMMITTEE WHICH BECAME LAW—Con.

Public Law No.	Explanation of provisions	House bill No.
763	5. Modernizes and simplifies the overtime and premium compensation laws relating to Federal employees, including overtime compensation at 1½ times the regular rate of basic compensation not in excess of the top salary grade for GS–9 or the regular straight-time rate, whichever is greater; night differential at the rate of 10 percent of the regular rate of basic compensation; holiday pay (not overtime) at a rate equal to the regular pay in addition to such regular pay; standby time at appropriate rates determined by department heads with the approval of the Civil Service Commission (except for fire fighters) not in excess of 25 percent of the regular rate of basic compensation for GS–9; and extra pay at rates up to 15 percent of base pay for GS–9 for employees (such as criminal investigators and certain others) whose hours of duty cannot be controlled administratively and who must perform substantial quantities of irregular, overtime, or night duty. Fire fighters will receive the premium compensation benefits, but are not restricted by the 25-percent minimum. No premium pay may apply to raise the compensation of an individual to more than the maximum scheduled rate of GS–15. 6. Establishes a uniform and progressive Government employees incentive awards program which consolidates and codifies existing laws and places the responsibility and direction of such program under the Civil Service Commission. 7. Authorization for annual appropriations to provide a uniform allowance of a maximum of $100 annually for those employees in the Federal Government and the government of the District of Columbia required to wear uniforms. 8. Provides for the lump-sum payment of current accrued annual or vacation leave to the survivors of a deceased employee. 9. Modification of the Whitten amendment which restricts the number of permanent appointments, promotions, and transfers in the Federal service. Since S. 3681 passed both Houses, the provisions on group life insurance as contained in H. R. 2263 were stricken from the bill as it passed the Senate.	
769	Prohibits payment of annuities or retired pay to officers or employees of the Federal Government or the municipal Government of the District of Columbia convicted of certain offenses (bribery, graft, espionage, treason, subversive activities, improper use of authority, matters affecting Government); provides for the return to the one so convicted of amounts paid toward the annuity.	H. R. 9909 (S. 2631)

BILLS INCORPORATED INTO OTHER LEGISLATION

Bill No.	Explanation of provisions	Action
S. 192	To eliminate from the Classification Act of 1949 the crafts, protective, and custodial schedule by transfering some of such employees to wage board control and the remainder to GS schedules.	Incorporated into Public Law 763.
S. 301	To permit the Postmaster General to enter into lease-purchase agreements for postal facilities in offices with annual receipts of $10,000 or above.	Incorporated into Public Law 519.
S. 427	To provide uniforms for Government employees required by regulation or law to wear a uniform in the performance of his or her duties.	Incorporated into Public Law 763.
S. 1090	Extends until June 30, 1955, the free postage privilege granted members of the Armed Forces in Korea and other areas designated as combat zones or theaters of military operations.	Incorporated into Public Law 9.
S. 1297	To make the act of Dec. 21, 1944, authorizing lump-sum annual leave payments inapplicable to certain officers and employees.	Incorporated into Public Law 102.
S. 1569	Permits Civil Service Commission to conduct loyalty investigations of persons receiving Atomic Energy Commission fellowships, provided that when data showing questionable loyalty is turned up the matter shall be referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a full field investigation.	Incorporated into Public Law 149.
S. 1688	Makes effective as of Apr. 1, 1948, the provision for civil service retirement survivorship benefits (now Sept. 30, 1949).	Reported to Senate by Post Office and Civil Service Committee July 27, 1953. Recommitted to committee for further study July 13, 1954. Provisions sec. 2 incorporated into Public Law 303.
S. 1935	To prohibit the payment to certain Government employees for accumulated or accrued annual leave.	Incorporated into Public Law 102.
S. 2024	To withdraw the privilege of free transmission of official mail matter from certain Government corporations and agencies.	Incorporated into Public Law 286.

BILLS INCORPORATED INTO OTHER LEGISLATION—Continued

Bill No.	Explanation of provisions	Action
S. 2038	Increases the amount of relief afforded to employees of the Panama Canal who are not within the scope of the former Canal Zone Retirement Act and who have become unfit for further useful service as follows: (1) raises the amount per month for each year of service to $1.25 (now $1) and (2) raises the maximum monthly rate to $45 (now $25).	Incorporated into Public Law 299.

BILLS PASSED THE SENATE AND PENDING BEFORE HOUSE

Bill No.	Explanation of provisions	Action
S. 190	To require the Postmaster General to establish a basic administrative workweek of 40 hours for all postmasters, officers, and employees in the postal field service whose compensation is on an annual basis and to set up 26 pay periods instead of present bimonthly pay periods, thus making all pay periods uniform.	Passed Senate July 13, 1954. Pending before House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
S. 2665	Classification Act Amendments of 1954—Extensively revises the Classification Act of 1949 of which the principal amendments are: (1) excludes from the provisions classifying civilian positions all employees (including foremen and supervisors) in positions having trade, craft, or laboring experience and knowledge as the paramount requirement; (2) increases the number of positions in grades 16, 17 and 18; (3) establishes 1 basic compensation schedule to be known as the General Schedule and eliminates the Crafts, Protective and Custodial Schedule; (4) provides that all persons receiving basic compensation at a rate authorized by law immediately prior to the enactment of this act in excess of the appropriate new rate as determined by this act shall continue to receive such rate so long as they remain in the same position and grade, but when such po-	Passed Senate with amendments Apr. 28, 1954. Pending before House Rules Committee.

BILLS PASSED THE SENATE AND PENDING BEFORE HOUSE—Con.

Bill No.	Explanation of provisions	Action
S. 2665	sition becomes vacant, the rate of compensation shall be fixed in accordance with this act; (5) prohibits longevity step increases to positions above grade 15 (now grade 10); and (6) sets up a conversion schedule for all positions in Crafts, Protective and Custodial Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 to corresponding grades in the General Schedule. Premium Compensation Act of 1954—Amends the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 by: (1) increasing the overtime rate of compensation for employees at the maximum scheduled rate for grade 9 and under at an amount equal to 1½ times the hourly rate of such basic compensation; (2) increasing the overtime rate for employees whose basic compensation exceeds the maximum scheduled rate of basic compensation provided for grade 9 to 1½ times the hourly rate on compensation up to the amount of the maximum rate on grade 9; (3) liberalizing the compensatory time provisions for irregular or occasional overtime work; (4) providing that any unscheduled overtime work performed on a day when no work is scheduled shall be considered at least 2 hours in duration; (5) limiting time in travel status only (*a*) within days and hours of such employees regularly scheduled workweek, including regularly scheduled overtime hours or (*b*) when the travel involves the performance of work is carried out under arduous conditions; (6) liberalizing the provisions relating to compensation for night and holiday work; (7) setting up special provisions for certain types of work not now covered; (8) prohibiting premium compensation to employees whose rate of basic compensation exceeds the	

BILLS PASSED THE SENATE AND PENDING BEFORE HOUSE—Con.

Bill No.	Explanation of provisions	Action
S. 2665	maximum scheduled rate provided for grade 15; and (9) setting new standards for the establishment of the basic workweek, work schedules, and pay computations methods. Government Employees Incentive Awards Act.—Authorizes heads of Government departments to pay cash awards to employees who by their suggestions, inventions, superior accomplishments, or other personal efforts contribute to the efficiency, economy or other improvement of Government operations, or who perform special acts or services in the public interest in connection with or related to their official employment. This award shall be in addition to the regular compensation and the acceptance shall constitute an agreement that the use by the United States of any idea, method or device for which the award is made shall not form the basis of a further claim of any nature upon the United States by the employee. Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act.—Provides any civilian officer or employee of the United States required by regulation or law to wear a prescribed uniform in performance of duty, and who is not being furnished with such uniform, shall be paid an allowance for defraying the expenses of acquisition and upkeep at such amounts not to exceed $100 a year. Provides that such allowance shall not be considered compensation and directs the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to provide rules and regulations for the administration of this act.	

BILLS REPORTED BY COMMITTEE AND PENDING IN SENATE

Bill No.	Explanation of provisions	Action
S. 2244	To provide for promotion by merit of employees in the postal services and to establish uniform procedures for examination and appointment of candidates for promotion to supervisory positions.	Mar. 2, 1954.—Reported by committee. Pending on Senate Calendar.
H. R. 9825	To authorize the Postmaster General to prohibit or regulate the use of Government property under his custody and control for the parking or storage of vehicles.	Aug. 12, 1954.—Reported by committee. Pending on Senate Calendar.
H. R. 1553	To amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for the inclusion in the computation of accredited service of certain periods of service rendered State or instrumentalities of States, and for other purposes.	Aug. 18, 1954.—Reported by committee. Pending on Senate Calendar.
H. R. 569	To authorize the Postmaster General to impound mail in certain cases.	Aug. 18, 1954.—Reported by committee. Pending on Senate Calendar.
S. Con. Res. 105	To express the sense of Congress on excusing Government employees from work on the afternoon of Aug. 31, 1954, to attend the parade of the American Legion.	Aug. 18, 1954.—Reported by committee. Pending on Senate calendar.

BILL NOT APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

Bill No.	Explanation of provisions	Action
H. R. 7774	As amended by the Senate, the bill provides (1) a permanent 5-percent increase in the minimum rate of each grade through GS-17, of all employees paid under the Classification Act of 1949, with a minimum increase to each employee of $170 a year and a maximum of $440 a year. Provides an increase of 5 percent with a minimum of $170 and a maximum of $440 per annum for legislative employees, certain judicial officers and employees, officers and employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration and employees in the Foreign Service of the State Department. Also increases the maximum compensation payable to officers and employees of the Central Bank for Co-	Sept. 7, 1954.—Vetoed.

BILL NOT APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT—Continued

Bill No.	Explanation of provisions	Action
H. R. 7774	operatives, or any production credit corporations, production credit associations, or bank for cooperatives so as to permit the granting to such employees of increases corresponding to those provided other employees by the bill. No rate of basic compensation which is $14,800 or more per annum shall be increased; (2) increases the salary for the Treasurer of the United States from GS-16 to GS-18; increases the maximum allowable per diem from the present rate of $9 to $12 per day; (3) a permanent 5-percent increase for all postmasters, officers, and employees in the postal field service with a minimum of $200 and a maximum of $440 except in case of fourth-class postmasters, hourly rate employees, skilled-trades employees, of mail-equipment shops, job cleaners in first- and second-class post offices and employees paid on a fee or contract basis; (4) an increase of 5 percent with a minimum of $200 in the rate of basic compensation of each employee paid on an hourly basis; (5) a 5-percent increase in basic compensation for postmasters of the fourth-class offices; (6) an increase in allowable per diem for employees in transportation service to $9 per day from the present rate of $6 per day; biweekly pay period for postal field service employees; (8) establishes a Commission on Postal Field Service Classification to conduct an investigation and study for the purpose of developing equitable classification and pay system for all postmasters, officers, employees and positions in the postal field service. A report of the result of the study to be made by the Commission to the Senate and House of Representatives on or before Mar. 1, 1955.	

LIST OF COMMITTEE STUDIES AND PRINTED DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED IN THE 83D CONGRESS

1. Postal rates and postal policy of the Post Office Department (S. Rept. No. 1086 pursuant to S. Res. 49)

The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee conducted a thorough and far-reaching study of postal operations. Under authority of Senate Resolution 49, the committee appointed an advisory council consisting of 10 members including representatives of industrial, labor, and civic leaders and representative large users of the various mail services to assist them in this study.

Various post offices throughout the country were visited in the conduct of this study, among them Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Dallas, Tex.; Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif.; Denver, Colo.; Des Moines, Iowa; Minneapolis, Minn.; Chicago, Ill.; and New York City.

Recommendations therein will entail savings of millions of dollars to the Post Office Department.

2. A study of prevailing-rate pay systems for trades, crafts, and labor occupations in the Federal service

Early in the 1st session of the 83d Congress, the chairman of this committee requested the Civil Service Commission to make a study of the feasibility of establishing authority in a central agency to prescribe and administer wage rates for all blue-collar workers of the Federal service and to submit a report with recommendations to the committee.

On July 27, 1954, a letter was received from the Commission advising the chairman that they have now developed a comprehensive proposal for a Federal wage plan and that it is intended the proposed plan will be submitted to Congress in the form of a Presidential reorganization plan early in January 1955.

3. Study of the shortage and salaries of scientists and engineers

A request was made to the Civil Service Commission by the chairman of this committee to prepare and furnish to the committee a comparable categorical study and report on the positions of scientists and engineers showing a comparison of their base salaries with those in private industry, together with their recommendations of the classes of positions, methods, and basic salaries needed.

The information contained in this document was secured from a number of different sources, and indicates the relationships which exist between the salaries of scientists and engineers in Government and those working for other types of employers.

4. Supplemental report to the report on the study of the relationship between Government salaries and the national consumers' price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1950–53

The information contained in this document covers the period beginning with June 30, 1950, and ending December 31, 1953, which is a continuation of a study completed by the Commission in January 1951. The information is divided into two categories, one dealing specifically with postal employees and the other with Federal employees.

5. Reports of the Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel, created pursuant to Public Law 555, 82d Congress

Retirement—Document 89.—The Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel was created for the purpose of making a comparative study of all retirement systems for all Federal personnel and report to the Congress. These reports include the findings and recommendations of the Retirement Policy Committee. They are:

(*a*) Part 1 includes the findings and recommendations of the committee.

(*b*) Part 2 deals with the uniformed services retirement system.

(*c*) Part 3 deals with the civil service retirement system.

(*d*) Part 4 deals with the financial status of the Federal retirement systems and recommended funding and financing policies.

(*e*) Part 5 deals with the special benefit provisions in the Federal retirement systems.

6. Utilization of civilian personnel in the Federal Government

(*a*) *Document 28.*—Effect of personnel office staffing ratios on manpower utilization.

(*b*) *Document 29.*—Personnel investigations of employees and applicants for employment in the executive branch of the Government for loyalty, suitability, and security.

(*c*) *Document 30.*—Military personnel in civilian occupations.

(*d*) *Document 31.*—Training and education in the Federal Government.

(*e*) *Document 32.*—Manpower utilization by the Federal Government through the use of private contract labor.

(*f*) *Document 33.*—Appeals and grievance procedures in the Federal Government.

(*g*) *Document 34.*—Administration of the Classification Act of 1949 and the compensation process established by the act.

(*h*) *Document 35.*—Analysis of the Whitten amendment.

(*i*) *Document 36.*—Improving the Federal administrative management program.

(*j*) *Document 37.*—Personnel recruitment and employment practices in the Federal Government.

○